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WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XVII NO. 8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

IN BOISE, IDAHO

WADE R. PARKS' FIRST LETTER ON CONDITIONS SURROUNDING TRIAL OF WM. D. HAYWOOD.

Attorneys for Defense Are Laboring Indefatigably in the Interests of Their Clients—Realizing the Potentious Issues Involved, They Each Pursue Their Alotted Duty, Without Any Desire for Notoriety—Only Ask a Fair Trial—County Court Being Overhauled—Prisoners Well Treated.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, May 2.—I arrived here this morning, the 2d of May. Since then I have been busy with preliminary surveys and the gathering of data as to the web and woof of the social structure and industrial connections, as valuable sidelights on the various attitudes of mind and forms of sentiment that we may expect will be produced to pave the way in the field of "public opinion" for the last act in the attempted tragedy, wherein the respectable and desirable citizens will play the role of applauding the snuffing out of the lives of one or all of our brothers. What role the wage working-class is to play in this drama, or what they ought to play or are expected to play, in the final act, I will not attempt to say here and now. If the tragedy is played through to the last act as originally outlined, and the life of one of our true and faithful brothers goes the way that many another of the world's trust and best have gone in all the ages, it will be no fault of the attorneys for the defense. They each realize fully the task before them and the duty they have to perform is Herculean; they would only ask for a fair trial, and the friends of the prosecution assure us on every hand that that we shall have. Yet the attorneys for the defense are not over-optimistic. Realizing the portentous for the future of society that the several issues of the case have, and the consequent burdens of responsibility already thrown upon them, they are not seeking to promote themselves in the eyes of the public, but each is only striving to do his allotted duty. On the first of May they issued to the world at large a statement which speaks for all the defense, the attorneys as well as the clients. It counsels wage workers, public officials and, in short, men in all walks of life as to their duty in this hour of trial. It advises in the closing paragraph calmness on the part of all. It says: "If we are to be tried in court every law-abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of man rather than to add fuel to the flame." Duty, duty, duty, is the watchword of the hour. The statement of the defense was prompted because the defense feel that they are being misrepresented and that they are the victims of so many dark and unjust moves on the part of the prosecution and their supporters; and because the defendants have not been accorded the usual presumptions of the law as to innocence before conviction, but more especially because President Roosevelt has so far side-stepped outside his duty as to take a hand in shaping "public opinion" on the guilt of Moyer and his associates.

I called at the office of counsel in the Overland Block and there met Attorney E. N. Richardson, the chief attorney for the defense; also Mr. Nugent, whose important work you will hear of before Richardson will take any active part. Nugent is the local lawyer, well acquainted in Idaho and the West generally. Also L. O. Whittell, a young attorney from the Coeur d'Alene country. Later in the day I met Clarence Darrow in the lobby of the Idaho Hotel. After preliminary greetings with the lawyers I next proceeded to the jail, where I interviewed the County Sheriff, S. L. Hodgin. From him I learned that there would be an unknown number of reporters at the trial. He read my credentials and stated that it would be a few days before tickets for the press representatives would be given out. Upon asking as to meeting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Sheriff informed me that I should have to procure an order from Attorney Nugent and have the same O. K'd by Attorney Hawley of the prosecution. As the hour of trial is growing near, the defense state that more "precautions" are necessary and that privileges are less freely granted, and consequently for the present I am not accorded the privilege of meeting the accused. However, there is plenty of

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GREAT TRIAL ON

HAYWOOD APPEARS IN COURT, A LEADER AMONG MEN—CONSCIOUS OF HIS INNOCENCE HIS FEARS MIEN IMPRESSES SPECTATORS.

Boise, Idaho, May 3.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, on the trumped-up charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was begun to-day as announced, amid breathless expectancy. Troops guard the court-house, and grey-boarded court guardians patrol the aisles.

The day was spent in examining jurors, the entire first panel of twenty-seven being exhausted without one being found acceptable to both defense and prosecution. Court adjourned at five o'clock, to open again at two o'clock Monday afternoon, by which time a new panel of 100 names will be drawn.

The big court room was crowded at ten o'clock, when Judge Wood took the bench and Sheriff Shad Hodgin called the session to order.

The opposing counsel were arranged at long-tables on either side of the witness chair, which is set in the centre of the space within the counsel rail. Judge Fremont Wood made several announcements in civil proceedings before he finally turned to the array of counsel before him and asked:

"Is the defendant, Haywood, in court?"

"He is waiting to be called," replied Clarence S. Darrow, of counsel for the defense.

A moment later Haywood appeared in custody of Deputy Sheriff "Ras" Beamer, employed by Canyon County to guard the accused miners. Haywood is a stockily built man, just short of six feet in height, and weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He was clean shaven, and looked as if his long confinement, broken as it has been by daily exercise on the lawn surrounding the court house, had had little effect upon his health.

If Haywood felt any fear at his present situation he did not indicate it. It is easy enough to understand that he was a power among his fellows. His face is that of a leader of men. He was dressed in a suit of dark material with a turn-down collar and a new black string tie, and his hair had been carefully brushed. Sitting beside his lawyers, he was easily the most noticeable of the group. There was not the slightest trace of nervousness. His whole appearance was that of a man conscious of his own innocence and confident the final outcome would demonstrate that a great mistake had been made.

Haywood, who is blind in his right eye owing to an accident some years ago, took his place at the end of the line of seats occupied by his family. His chair was within a few feet of the first of the jury chairs, which are arranged directly in front of the judge's bench.

Former Representative E. K. Wilson, of Boise, appeared in court to-day as

additional counsel for Haywood. He is one of the leading counsels here, ranking with Senator Borah and James H. Hawley. Wilson will practically have charge of the selection of a jury on the part of the defense, as he is thoroughly acquainted with all the citizens and conditions of this county.

It was with desperate odds against him that Haywood took the defendant's chair. He was not permitted to know the details of the charge of murder against him. This handicap was given him in a decision rendered by Judge Wood when the attorneys for the defense argued for a bill of particulars.

James H. Hawley, of counsel for the state, then informed Judge Wood that, in accordance with the statutes, he would indorse on the Haywood indictment the names of all witnesses for the prosecution, so far as they are known at the present time. This was agreeable to the defense.

The questions of the defense to the impanelled jurors were mainly on the subjects of the Idaho labor trouble, the Colorado troubles, Taft's mission here last campaign, Roosevelt's "undesirable" letter, etc.

The Idaho Unionist, a local paper controlled by Mr. J. E. Roberts who is friendly to the defense, has put up a good fight from the start of the case, came out as a daily Monday, May 4. The subscription will be fifty cents a month.

Attorney Fred Miller, a Spokane lawyer for the defense, is working outside of the city since I have been here.

A story was published in the Spokesman Review to the effect that Deb was advised to stay away for the good of the defense, but I am assured by friends of Deb that he will be here as announced, as soon as the jury is selected, to watch the proceedings.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—Court in the Haywood trial having been adjourned till next Monday, there were no new developments in the case to-day.

The city continues quiet, in spite of an undercurrent of intense expectation which the constant apparition in the streets of detectives and guards is not calculated to lessen. Sheriff Hodgin is to-day busy working on his panel of 100 new venire men which he must secure by two o'clock Monday, when the trial re-opens.

As some confusion may be caused in the minds of readers of The People by the method of choosing a jury here, it would be well to explain it at some length.

Twelve men are seated in the box temporarily, and the prosecution proceeds with its examination of them in order, from one to twelve. Any of these whom it considers, on examination, to be disqualified, is "passed for cause." If the defense has no objection,

the juror is excused, and another man takes his vacated seat for examination. If the defense objects to the man's being dismissed, it takes up the examination itself, and if he is found satisfactory to the defense he is allowed to remain. The defense is at first allowed to examine only those men whom the prosecution has challenged for cause.

After twelve men have been secured which are pleasing to the prosecution, or to whom the prosecution's objection is not shared by the defense, the defense then takes up the examination on its own account. All men challenged for cause by it are excused, unless their remaining is insisted on by the prosecution. If any juror of the twelve is dismissed, another new man takes his place, and is subjected to examination by both sides.

When both prosecution and defense have gone through the jury in this manner and there are still 12 men in the box, the exercise of the peremptory challenge begins. As each side has ten peremptory challenges, by a new law seemingly passed for this special case, it will be seen that the whole jury thus previously tediously secured, may be wiped out by the peremptory challenges, and the whole process have to be gone through again. In spite of this, the outlook seems to be fair for the completion of the list of talesmen by Friday or Saturday of next week at the latest.

The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners is now set for June 10, in Denver. Haywood and family continue well. Dr. Titus, representing the New Yorker Volksselzung and himself, was told by Attorney Nugent for the defense to-day, that his presence was undesirable. Wade R. Parks.

A MOYER LIE NAILED.

Chicago, May 10.—The Journal today prints an absurd story in which it is alleged that Charles H. Moyer served as a convict in the penitentiary at Joliet in this state in 1886 and 1887. According to the Journal, he was sentenced from Cook County on February 4, 1886, to serve one year for burglary. The date of his discharge is given as January 4, 1887, and gives his prison number as 75,650.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—According to information obtainable here, Moyer's record shows he was working for the Castle Creek Gold Mining Company at Rockford, S. D. (Black Hills), during 1886. Moyer says he was never in Joliet penitentiary, and his lawyers say that the story to the contrary is absolutely without foundation.

Boise, Idaho, May 11.—Among the names prominent in the list of 157

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DARROW'S ARGUMENT

ON MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS IN HAYWOOD CASE.

"Are You Going To Use An Indictment As a Snare To Lead A Man Into the Dark and Then Stab Him?" He Asks—Defense Within Four Days of Trial Without Knowing What It Is Up Against—Haywood's Characteristic Alertness Plays Prominent Part During Hearing—Chicago Anarchist Case Cited by Prosecution.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—Sunday's issue of "The Statesman," the mouthpiece of the prosecution, contains a resume of the Haywood case, written by one H. L. Crane.

On page nine, which is the first page of the second section, the space is almost exclusively occupied with photo cuts and pen drawings. The tone of the "Cartoon," in the middle of the page, and its setting, is indicative of the temper of the whole resume. It is plainly prejudicial to the defense. The written resume is of the same tone, written for the same purpose and given the widest possible circulation in Ada County—free copies being thrust into the homes of non-subscribers. It has been the practise of "The Statesman" for weeks to make special efforts to get the paper widely circulated. And I have, since being here, heard often of people getting copies regularly who never have subscribed thereto.

In closing, Richardson referred to briefs appearing in "The Statesman" on the case, showing that the press was being used by the State in the case. Borah hereupon reported that "The Statesman" must have got its briefs from the defense." But the court interposed to remark that the newspapers would not be treated as authority in this court.

When Borah opened up the argument for the State praying the Court to deny Haywood a right due him under the common law, the first case brought forward by him was the Spies case (one of the Haymarket riot cases). He also alleged that the defense had already pleaded to the indictment and therefore they had lost their rights to know what they were going to be tried for. He also urged and emphasized the point already made prominent by one of Judge Wood's interpositions—that there was no statutory provision in Idaho—notwithstanding the Supreme Court of Idaho had upheld the practice as a part of the common law in a case decided in 1901. That was a criminal case, where some one was accused of stealing horses—but, of course, stealing men having recently been decided by a high court as not being irregular. U. S. Senator Borah felt no compunction of conscience in urging the court that it would be proper to commence the case without the lawyers of the defense knowing for what acts or deeds their clients are to be tried for.

In the "write up" given in this particular issue, speaking of the arrests in Denver, the reader is told something never heard of before, to-wit:—"He (Governor McDonald of Colorado) signed the extradition papers, and on Saturday afternoon and evening the men were arrested by the officers of the sheriff's force of Denver County." Such truck will do for good christians who read such capitalistic papers to believe, and the man who writes it may not be classed as an "undesirable citizen," but every reader of socialist papers know that the man who wrote that story is a liar—if there is such a thing.

The motion filed by the defense to have the state to file Bill of Particulars came up to-day. Judge Richardson opened argument for the motion, by reading the indictment which was returned by the grand Jury of Canyon County, over a year ago against Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood, George Pettibone and Jack Simpkins. The name of Harry Orchard was not mentioned.

Authorities were cited, showing that the court had power in its discretion to order such a bill to be filed. The Idaho statute does not provide for it, but the practice of the common law upholds it in Idaho. Judge Fremont Wood, during Richardson's argument, interposed

the suggestion that it was not in Idaho statutory law, but Richardson promptly replied that the Supreme Court of the State had held in the case of State vs. Rathbone, 67 Pacific 186, that it was in the sound discretion of the court to grant such a motion. The indictment is held to be general in its nature and the defendant has a right to demand a specific recital of the fact or facts, acts or overt acts which the state proposes to prove by way of evidence. Many cases were presented to the court on these points, from the supreme courts of several states, whereupon the judge interposed with the suggestion that these states perhaps had statutory provisions.

Then it was that Richardson replied that he would present shortly the Idaho Supreme court decision to definitely answer the judge's question.

In the argument presenting the Idaho decision, the question as to the time when a motion for such a bill of Particulars can be made came up. The rule of law seems to be that the motion must be made before trial. When the defense brought out that point, the judge interposed to suggest that the defense had stated time and time again that they were ready for trial a year ago—and consequently such a motion made after announcing readiness for trial . . . well, would have had a different status prior to time for trial. The trend of the court's suggestions and questions lead the ordinary man to conclude that perhaps the defense had slept on its rights by not having presented this motion before now. Hereupon Haywood, drawing perhaps the same conclusion I suggest the ordinary man would draw from the Judge's intercessions, called Darrow's attention to the fact that the Court at Caldwell, when the cases of Habeas Corpus were pending, issued a decree or order that no further proceedings would be permitted until the Supreme Court of the U. S.

Hereupon Darrow called Borah's attention to the fact the cases now being cited to the court was given in pursuant to a statute and, of course, any lawyer knows that the statute modifies the common law practice and governs wherein it specifies. In fact, Richardson had used the same case in opening and called the court's attention to the fact that its difference rested upon there being a statute in Florida. Then the HONORABLE SENATOR set forth another plea that the motion should set forth in detail what the bill of particulars should contain. How is that for logic? Then he defended the indictment (which he probably wrote himself), saying that there was nothing ambiguous about it. This indictment, returned by the Grand Jury, composed of Borah's friends, was a ruse, which prevented a preliminary hearing in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It is usual to give men accused of being criminals a preliminary hearing so they have a chance of knowing the nature of the charge against them, the facts alleged they are responsible for and by their attorneys they generally find out most of what the state will attempt to prove. In cases of indictment it is the practice to endorse the names of the witnesses on the indictment, but that is not done in the cases at bar.

Clarence Darrow closed for the defense and in one brief paragraph swept aside all the objections and quibbles of the SENATOR and said: "There is nothing to argue as to the law or the facts; we are entitled to this bill of particulars if the court believes it is fair for us to have it. If the court does not so believe, the Supreme Court of Idaho has ruled that it will not interfere. It is entirely within the discretion of the court." Darrow called to the court's attention that the only means or source of information the defense had as to this case was the rumors allowed to leak

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ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

(From the German by Fred Fellerman.)

(Continued.)

Morgan has proved in his epoch-making work "Ancient Society," that, with savages of the lowest order of which we have any knowledge, sexual intercourse is permitted within the tribe. The tribe was, to use the expression of MacLennan, "endogamous." Only later was sexual intercourse between the members of the same tribe prohibited. In order to prevent within the endogamous groups sexual intercourse between mother and son, father and daughter, they were divided in four generations: those of the grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren. All the members of the same generation considered themselves as brother and sisters, as children of the preceding parents and as parents of the following younger generation. Sexual intercourse was allowed between men and women of the same generation, also between brother and sister, but was prohibited between the members of the various generations.

Sexual intercourse between brother and sister has at some time been customary with all nations. The Greeks call the marriage of June with her brother Jupiter, the holy marriage (*thieros gamos*); the Cretans celebrate annually in remembrance of old customs the festival of the holy marriage.

However, in a more remote period, sexual intercourse must have taken place between mother and sons and father and daughter, as is proved by certain legends and religious ceremonies: In India, Brahma marries his daughter, Saravasti; in Egypt, Ammon proclaims himself as the husband of his mother; in the Eddas, Odin is the husband of his daughter, Frigga, and in Persia, the magicians practiced this sort of incest to become high priests.

The endogamous tribes are bisexual, because the members are not obliged to look beyond their pale for husbands or wives; the conditions of life among these savages necessarily enforces sexual intercourse between the members of the same group.

Just as among the animals which live in herds, the males and females never separate, so also the members of primitive tribes never leave each other; together they roam, hunt, eat, sleep and fight; they have no domesticated animals—except dogs sometimes—they know nothing of culture. Inasmuch as they live only from the results of the chase, fishing, and the gathering of berries, fruits and roots, in order to find the means of subsistence, they are occasionally compelled by necessity to limit their number, just like wild horses, to 40 or 50 heads. As soon as this number is overstepped, the tribe separates itself into two, and the same procedure is repeated as often as that number is reached. All these small groups which occasionally spring into existence retain the original name of the tribe, to which sometimes is added a surname; at stipulated periods they assemble in order to celebrate certain religious ceremonies. The tribe of 40 or 50 persons represents a unit, which lives and works as a single individual, and counts as many heads as there are persons, and double the number of arms and legs. The Greek mythology personifies these tribes in the form of the Hekatoncheires, those fifty-headed and hundred-armed giants, which were begotten by Gea and Urane, deities which are older than Zeus and the twelve Olympian gods which Asclepius designated as new gods. The circumstance that the human intellect conceives an entire group of individuals who live together as a single being, appears quite natural. We appear, for instance, to Guy Coquille, the acute commentator on medieval common law, the rural associations which filled the feudal estates in "Bourdelage" as a single body. They were composed of several members, which, however, were separated from each other; but through their fraternity, friendship and economic connection, they represented only a single body. [Guy Coquille: "Questions et Réponses sur les Costumes de Nivernais," I, VIII (1611). "Bourdelage" was a system of tilling other people's estates, similar to the half lease system (*mietzage*); the owner of the estate received a part of the harvest, a twelfth, eighth, or sixth. Gomme in his "Village Communities" points out that this system is still in existence in England and Scotland].

The Talmudists assert that Adam was a giant, whom God diminished upon the touching of angels who covered the first man. At all events he was distinguished from all common mortals, just as the Titans and

Hekatoncheires, by his double sex and his extraordinary longevity. The two learned rabbis above quoted, give no explanation upon this point, and, as far as I know, no one else has ever tried to render a reasonable explanation of the bisexual Adam. In my opinion the endogamous tribes of Polynesia give the key therewith to understand the passages in the narratives of Genesis, which up till now could not be explained.

Savage peoples use often a name in the singular to denote an entire body of persons; so, for instance, the word "aino" means, with the hairy and semi-savage Ainos of Japan, a single individual and also an entire group of individuals. Instead of taking the name Adam for the proper name of a single person, it should be considered as the name of one or several savage Semitic tribes. The narrative of the Bible gives us a right to such a conception, because it says, that Elohim "created man in his own image; male and female created he them" (Gen. I, 27), and that the first men went about naked and lived only on fruits, just as the man-like apes.

The tribe Adam had descended from the tribe Elohim, and the former had begotten the tribe Seth and these in turn the tribe Enoch and so forth. All these tribes acknowledged Elohim as their original parent and had him raised to their ancestral deity; in consequence thereof all their kinsmen called themselves the "children of Elohim," that is, the children of gods, to distinguish themselves from other men, who are only the sons and daughters of man. (Gen. VI, 1, 2, 4).

The tribe of Adam was endogamous, that is, it consisted like the tribe of Elohim, of men and women, which they had created in their "likeness" and like the tribe of Seth which on their part were begotten in their "image." As soon they became too numerous they separated themselves in the manner of savage peoples in small tribes of about 40 heads, but each tribe retained the name of Adam and assembled at certain periods for the purpose of religious ceremonies. But after a certain time, which is reckoned by their common gatherings, the tribe of Adam became so numerous, or they dispersed themselves over so wide a territory, that all of them could no longer assemble at the same place. Therefore they decided to disperse and to form, besides the old tribe, a new one, which bore the name of Seth, and which instituted a cult of their own (Gen. IV, 28), and held its gatherings

(To be continued.)

A BOSSSES' TOOL

Oklahoma Mine Workers' Officer Would Drive Men Back to Work.

Dillon, Ok., May 7.—The trouble that has existed at the operations of the Highland Coal Co. in Glencoe for several weeks, due to the discharge of two drivers, terminated disastrously Friday for the 350 miners after they refused to abide by the instruction of the State labor leaders and return to work pending settlement of the difficulty.

District President Wm. Green, of the U. M. W. of A., on Wednesday notified the officers of Glencoe Local Union No. 2386, to return to work, and when advised that they would not do so, he ordered Secretary-Treasurer Lee Rankin, of Sub-District 5, to proceed from Dillon and notify the local union that its charter had been forfeited through the refusal of its members to abide by the constitution, the contract and instructions of officers.

Rankin addressed the miners on Friday, and the men positively refused to obey his orders to return. Rankin declared the charter forfeited. He demanded the property of the union, but the local refused to give it up, pointing to the charter, draped in an American flag, and defied Rankin to remove the same, under penalty of injunction proceedings.

Rankin was content to let the charter remain on the wall, but convinced the men that their local was no longer recognized and that cards issued by it to workmen would not be honored elsewhere. As a consequence, idleness prevails at Glencoe, but a new local will be organized in a few days, when operations will be resumed.

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TACTICS FOR SOCIALISTS

A Chance for Improvement—Where Discretion Is the Better Part of Valor. (By Henry Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich.) While I haven't had the experience that some of the old comrades have gone through, still with eleven years as a party member back of me, I have had ample time to make a few observations.

Roosevelt, in reply to Harriman, in their little controversy, wherein he makes mention of "undesirable citizens" in referring to Debs, Haywood and Moyler, etc., has thrown off the mask of the "square deal" he wore so long. He has shown that he considers them guilty of having committed crime (not a crime) by just organizing in the interest of the wealth-producing class. Any man is adjudged a criminal by a member of the capitalist class who, by organization, interferes with the dollar making of that class.

In reality, there begins with Noah a new era; so far Elohim, Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah and Lamech had begotten only a single line of descendants, whose names the Bible has transmitted to us. Noah, however, makes an exception to this, from him descend three lines, through Shem, Ham and Japheth, which means that the tribe of Noah has divided itself into four groups, one of them retaining the name of Noah, while the others called themselves differently.

When the Australian tribes, which have been thoroughly studied by Fison and Howitt, cease to be endogamous, but instead begin to organize themselves into conjugal clans, they divide themselves into an even number of groups, which they get by the multiplication of the number two. Then the members of the same clan cease to indulge, as formerly, in sexual intercourse with each other, but on the contrary, all men of clan A, for instance, have all the women of the other clan, B for wives, and vice versa, all the women of clan B have all the men of clan A for husbands. The clans A and B are called conjugal clans. [L. Fison and A. W. Howitt: "Kamilaroi and Kurnai," Melbourne 1850].

In this peculiar way have savages succeeded in preventing sexual intercourse between brothers and sisters on the maternal side. At a considerably later period man began to prohibit sexual intercourse between children of the same father. This fact alone would be sufficient proof that the first form of the single family was based upon mother-right, a fact which is hardly doubted at present.

Experience has shown us that when it comes to a test of supremacy the capitalist can show us all kinds of tricks in legal warfare. Look at Colorado! Look at Idaho! No doubt but what speaking, especially outdoors, does a lot of good; but don't get bull-headed. Consider if you are able to go through the capitalist legal brick wall head first. If you are sure, then go ahead. If it will cause you more work trying to break through by going around it, then by all means go around it.

In no country are the legal obstacles in the way of the revolution so great as in Russia, but who will deny that the propaganda is spread just as effectually there as in this country of free speech? It is not so much noise that we want but good, solid, effective work. Literature distribution is better than chasing the chimera called free speech.

In the Weekly People of April 20 the press management waxes hilarious over the fact that the membership brought in 198 weekly subscriptions in one week. I don't see anything to crow about. If every member living in industrial centers ordered say 10 sample copies of The Weekly every week and made it a special order of business to start out every Sunday morning at about 9 o'clock and deposited a sample copy at a workingman's house asking to speak to the man himself and repeated that operation the next Sunday, and on the third Sunday went to said workingman and asked him to subscribe, telling him about the good points of the paper, the subscription list I am confident, would be over 250 per week FOR EVERY WEEK.

In doing this, say that every member only got one yearly subscription in 4 or 6 weeks on the average, he would be doing more good and getting more for his money than paying it to shyster lawyers to uphold free speech for a Socialist.

Remember that every issue of The Weekly has some good article or articles in it that will appeal to some workingman. Even when he does not subscribe he is very apt to get a new idea, a new thought, which may come in useful to him and to the cause some time or another.

But don't be too optimistic. In going around from house to house you will meet many kinds of people. You will get all kinds of refusals accompanied with all kinds of excuses. But keep at it. In this way you can learn to judge human nature. You develop your own capabilities as an agitator. By taking a hike of about 3 hours every Sunday morning you develop your body as well as your mind. It has got fishing and pedro playing and dancing and singing "Freiheit" in a "Socialistischer Maennerchor" beat in a thousand ways.

Another way to carry on agitation is to carry a few copies of the 5-cent pamphlets in your pocket. If you cannot get a man to subscribe for The Weekly, try to sell him a pamphlet.

Also organize a club for recruiting purposes. Get all the sympathizers you can into it. Have lectures just for club members. They can all help in a financial way. Eventually when they become qualified take them into the Section.

But past The People along. Late on

SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES OF MILWAUKEE

AN UPWARD FIGHT

By H. Bottema, Milwaukee, Wis.

(We are greatly indebted to R. Wilke, senior, for part of the information contained in this article.—H. B.)

The Socialist movement in Wisconsin began prior to 1870, when, in the city of Milwaukee, there existed at that time a branch of the "International." However, the correct time of its incipiency, its influence among the workers of Milwaukee and throughout the State of Wisconsin, the years of its existence are, for lack of proofs, a closed book; at least I have tried hard to gather material of the "International" in Milwaukee at about the year 1870, but my attempts were in vain, as far as to gaining a minute description of the then working movement in the Cream City is concerned.

In the meantime, what is the Socialist Labor Party doing? Agitating the best we can under the circumstances; some will say. But are we? Let us take an illustration. In the city of Detroit there is an S. L. P. section. The members (that is, the active ones) are active from one year's end to the other in the cause. They have been so for years. They would go down to the public square in front of the City Hall every Saturday night, preaching the gospel of Socialism. At first they were unmolested; then the police began nagging them. The section members retaliated in the courts. Hundreds of dollars were spent by section Detroit and by the individual members, in time and wages lost, in fighting for free speech, with the result that the police came out on top.

The experience of the Detroit comrades is the experience of the party all over the country. The various treasures of the party are drained so much every year in fighting the capitalist agencies with capitalist laws. Now the question is, Do such tactics pay?

The German comrades issued a local paper called "Der Sozialist." The paper ceased publication in 1880.

John Nusser was at that time secretary of the "Social Politischen Arbeiter Verein" of Milwaukee; these have served in the same capacity for the society: F. Oscar Lincke, Herman Zweck, Jos. Brucker, David Kleinman, Wm. Schnietz, H. Matthey, Oscar Huile, Henry Hoffman, Gustav Lyser, E. A. Rauber, Wilhelm Wetzel and W. Predans, Siegel, Brucker and Lyser seemed to have played an important part in the movement of those days. The first-named person, as will be remembered, went over to the camp of the enemy. He afterward deserted the socialist movement and became identified with "Abendpost," a German Republican daily. He was its editor for many years, till his death. It is claimed by older comrades that this erstwhile socialist, in the paper he edited, hurled his shafts of destruction against socialism, but, of course, to no avail.

There was a retrocession in the socialist activity in the organization and propaganda carried on. But about 1880 the local movement gained many recruits from German immigrants. It was a mighty impulse given the then socialist movement by the sturdy sons of faraway Germany, who, trained in the school of experience, many of them no doubt actually having faced equator and want, made good timber; at least for those days.

The movement then became known as the "Social Demokratischen Verein von Milwaukee." Later on, when Michael Biron became active in the Socialist labor movement of Wisconsin it was surnamed "Social Demokratischer Partei." There was great activity displayed about the year 1880; as said, the movement here got a new impetus, more strength and energy from German immigrants.

Michael Biron, who played a prominent part in Wisconsin's labor uprising, was formerly a priest. He, however, became thoroughly convinced of the hypocrisy of the Roman Catholic faith, renounced his former belief, became a freethinker and socialist, at least, he has been active in the labor movement in Wisconsin. He founded the "Volksblatt," a daily paper. He was its owner, its editor and put in his spare time in helping to set type. The place or office where the paper was printed was on Oneida street, between River and East Water streets. At the present time, this site, where once flourished the first Socialist daily of this State, is occupied by the Pabst Theatre, the well-known German playhouse.

Biron had not much room in his office, although he also lived there, besides issuing from the same rooms his daily "Volksblatt." Not the whole paper was printed there. The paper printed on the inside was sent him from Chicago. He then wrote the editorials and other local matter. Once during a snowstorm which was raging for several days his paper

did not arrive from Chicago; that was very inconvenient, at least the good people of Milwaukee did not know that the "Volksblatt" was dependent on Chicago for support. Such days were trying moments for the owner, editor and composer of the "Volksblatt."

"The newsboys could not cry out their wares and the subscribers were deprived of their daily literary friend and companion. As the "Volksblatt" was being morally and also financially supported by the socialist organization of Milwaukee, it ought to have sustained the principles and tactics of the section, which it did not do. Finally the breach between the "Volksblatt" and the Milwaukee Socialists became ever wider, so that no hand of comradeship could reach over the gulf, to kiss up and renew the bond of friendship. The Volksblatt, for lack of patronage, was at last compelled to discontinue publication.

In

the

year 1875, the labor movement, the socialist stream, seems to have gained a strong foothold in the metropolis of the Badger State. An old minute book, still in the possession of Section Milwaukee, is an eloquent witness of the socialist movement in Milwaukee at A. D. 1875. The movement, as the minute book indicates, was dominated by Germans, for the minutes are written in the German language and also the name "Social Politischen Arbeiter Verein zu Milwaukee," shows that the German "Genossen" were the predominating factor in Wisconsin's early socialist labor movement. They were the pioneers—pioneers for a new system, for a higher civilization.

In

the

year 1882 and 1886 there was great activity displayed by the German Socialists of Milwaukee, especially in 1886, before the great strike broke out in Milwaukee as well as in Chicago. A gathering of workingmen, a peaceful meeting, held to discuss the strike situation was dispersed by the police and some workers were clubbed into insensibility. This happened in Milwaukee at the beginning of May, 1886. Milwaukee at that time was in a state of uproar. Soldiers could be seen everywhere. Those were trying days. The strike was universal in Milwaukee; nobody worked or dared to work. The State militia had courage as all soldiers have, when facing disarmed citizens.

Down in Bay View, a procession of strikers was wending its way through the street of the southeast side of Milwaukee; a flag was carried by one of the strikers who marched in front. The commanding officer of the soldiers without convincing himself of the kind of flag the man carried, gave orders to shoot to kill. The command was obeyed and when the smoke had cleared itself from the scene of battle it was found that the standard bearer was mortally wounded; besides him, full of holes, was the flag he had carried—it was an American flag! If ever Old Glory was dragged through the mud, grossly insulted, then it was done by the soldiers—American soldiers at the Bay View rolling mills at that time.

Liebknecht visited Milwaukee in the winter between 1886-1887. A large meeting was addressed by him in Schlitz Park Hall. Liebknecht was touring the United States at that time and had a personal interview with the incarcerated labor leaders of Chicago in the Cook County jail.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

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~ THE ~
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GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Paducah, Ky., May 7, 1907.—It is over a week ago since my last letter was written to *The People*. These letters have come so irregularly that I trust the readers of *The People* have made about me the abredum surprise made by the fond aunt in James Burton Adams' sweet little poem:

"His letters came so seldom that I somehow sort o' knew
That Billy was a-tramping on a mighty rocky road."

Since my last writing I met in Milwaukee Comrade Robert Mackenzie, a pattern-maker. A story told of him reminded me of the parallel I drew seven years ago in my Boston address "Reform or Revolution" between Capitalism and the Empire of the Incas—both being alike in their inherent weakness and the bluff-strength of their position. It is exactly so with that admittedly "bulwark of American capitalism," the A. F. of L. Mackenzie works in the Chalmers Pattern Shop, said to be the largest machine shop in the world. One day he was approached in the shop by the Secretary of the Pattern Makers Union, an A. F. of L. comrade, whereupon the following short, sweet, terse and pictorial dialogue took place:

Say—"Have you a card?"

Mack—"What kind of a card?"

Say—"A union card."

Mack—"Yes," and going down into his pocket produced an up-to-date paid up card of the I. W. W.

Say, (bluffingly and swaggeringly)—

"That's no good here."

Mack (cool as a cucumber) "Dog-gone ya, can you show me a better? If any one of your tribe molests me here, I'll use no 'moral arguments' but knock his block off!"

The bluff was called. The Secretary of the Belmont-Gemper's combination withdrew with a shiver. Mackenzie never told the story. The conversation had been overheard, and went around the shop, and then from shop to shop. Mackenzie was left "unmolested." Like Capitalism, the "fortress" itself, its outwork, the A. F. of L., needs but be firmly faced and the two swindles collapse.

In Moline, Ill., a pretty manifestation may be studied of the "equality" between Bro. Capitalist and Bro. Labor. Ours are a simple product of Moline; to employers, all Companies, demand from them the signing of "individual contracts." The scheme kills us flies with one slap. First, the "individuality" of the workingman's contract bursts up any Union combination; secondly, the individual workingman stands exposed to a suit for breach of contract any time the employer chooses, and, seeing the workingman has no spare cash for lawyers' and court fees, he must cave in and submit to judgment against him. Thus the "equality" is doubtless exemplified—the individual workingman is forced to contract with a COMPANY of capitalists: were he to suggest either that his individual contract be entered into with an individual member of the firm, or that, seeing the other contracting party is a combine, he also be allowed to combine and that his Union make the contract, he would speedily be declared as an "undesirable citizen." Furthermore, the feudal inequality of the weapons of warfare—the large bank accounts of the firms and the worker's empty pockets—leaves the latter unarmed on the "legal" field of battle.

In Peoria I almost, for a moment, believed myself to be Christian of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." If a certain Socialist Party man, James Lofthouse by name, is not the reincarnation of Talkative, one of the worthies whom Bunyan's pilgrim had to deal with, then the theory of incarnation is a myth. That Talkative, it will be remembered, was a great fellow—for TALK. He talked beautifully but acted the other way. He is compared to that class of folks "who cry out against sin, even as the mother cries out against her child in her lap, when she calleth it slut and naughty girl, and then fails to hugging and kissing it." James Lofthouse of the A. F. of L. must have stood for that picture before the camera of photographer Bunyan. Even as the mother who cries out against her child in her lap, Lofthouse cries out against the A. F. of L. and calleth it slut and naughty girl; and even as the same mother then fails to hugging and kissing her pet, Lofthouse stands for the A. F. of L. and meekly obeys the bidding of his A. F. of L. party members in the matter. He at least claimed to me that his party's views opposed the I. W. W. Considering to choose two of his papers who

DE LEON ADDRESSES

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS IN CREAM CITY.

Many Present Among His Large Audience, Including Gaylord; but None Come Forward To Defend Their Position—Newspapers Publish Good Reports of Meeting.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 26.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, spoke here on Sunday evening, April 26, at Lincoln Hall. The lecture was both instructive as well as constructive. Indeed, it was a clear exposition of the weakness and uselessness of the old style trade unions and at the same time also showed the logical stand of the political party that derives its strength, its very existence, from the craft unions, as is the case here in the Badger state, with the Socialist Democratic party.

John Harold, a former member of the Social Democratic party, and a young man of much promise, presided at the meeting. Frank Wilke was the first speaker. He spoke for about fifteen minutes and dwelt on the Socialist Labor Party, its press and literature. He showed what can be accomplished by that press, if every one of us puts his shoulders to the wheel.

When De Leon was introduced he was greeted with great applause. His lecture was a masterpiece, a clear and logical dissection of all that is and hangs around the craft unions.

As an invitation had been extended to the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, to attend the meeting and take part in the debate, the result was that among others, one of their most eloquent spokesman, Mr. Gaylord, was present. But it seemed that the gentleman did not like, or rather, did not dare, to debate with our editor. At least, none of the Social Democrats who are prominent in their party, and were present at the meeting, had the nerve to defend their position from the onslaughts which were hurled into the camp of their (the Social Democratic) party, and its basis, the craft unions, by De Leon.

However, after the meeting Mr. Gaylord came up to De Leon and introduced himself.

"Must get a good look at you," said Mr. Gaylord, a little bit nervous.

"All right," replied De Leon. "I have been pictured as a man with horns on my head but only yesterday," continued De Leon. "Somebody told me that I had no horns on my head but many on my back."

As the morning papers have good reports of De Leon's meeting, we send herewith the report of the Milwaukee Sentinel of Monday morning, April 29. It says in part:

Daniel De Leon, the famous socialist of New York, called craft unions organized scabs last night in his address at Lincoln hall, although there were scores of men present who were members of such labor unions. The speaker likewise poured hot shot into the American Federation of Labor, accusing its president, Samuel Gompers, of having helped to break up a labor union in Tampa, Fla. He declared for the industrial revolution at present exemplified in the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, and predicted that all other forms of labor unionism, not being founded properly, would never succeed. Mr. De Leon didn't mince his words and at the conclusion of his address answered a running fire of questions directed at him from all quarters of the hall. It was apparent that what he said was objectionable to many and one man arose and declared he wanted to issue a challenge—presumably a debating contest.

"Craft unionism proceeds on the theory that competition is the life of trade and craft unionism in competition is another form of scaberry," said Mr. De Leon. "Read the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor of two years ago and you will hardly get past the fifth page before you will read that on one side of the convention hall men got up and called men on the other side 'scabs.' Count up the number of times that 'scab' was passed and you will conclude that there must have been a lot of them present. And these men surely ought to know one another. I know that so far as the individual is concerned material conditions often compel him to do things in the bread winning struggle that he hardly could escape from, but the essence of craft unionism is 'scaberry.'

The real scabs during a time of strike are the craft unions who are so bound up in the selfish craft union scheme that they continue to work and thus help to defeat their brethren. In the great 'L' road and street car strike in New York a few years ago every-

body connected with the road, but the electrical union doing the work in the power houses, quit work. They said they had no grievance. They kept on furnishing the power for Belmont to run his cars. Has they struck Belmont could not have run even the minimum number of cars necessary to retain his charter. He got some Columbia college students to man his cars. They did it as a lark. Passengers were safe with them. They had been taught in their college to look upon the working class as a Mexican bandit— liable to kick all the time, and necessary to whip in order to keep in right shape. Farley, the strike breaker, did not break this strike. It was the International Union of Electrical Engineers who strewed flowers in the way of the students.

"When the industrial system shall prevail which we advocate, every adult male will have the right and will be able to retire upon reaching the age of 42. If any man shall work for twenty-one years but four hours a day and only 100 days in a year, he will have done enough work to represent a fortune of \$10,000 under the present system. This amount of work is only healthy exercise, and yet that is all that need be done. Even this small amount of work is more than some of the beneficiaries of the capitalist perform. The new order of things will give them a chance for the same healthy exercise.

"Industrialism means the unconstitutional surrender of the capitalist class."

At the conclusion of Mr. De Leon's address it was announced that he would answer all questions put to him relating to his assertions. He was asked if the trial and hanging of the Chicago anarchists was just and he replied that they had thrown no more bombs than he had, and he had been a thousand miles away.

He was asked if Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone would be fairly tried, and he replied that they would either be acquitted or there would be a hung jury, resulting in their being released on bail. He declared the whole thing was a capitalist scheme to try and arouse the people to raid the prison and lynch the three men.

DE LEON IN PEORIA.

To Touches Responsive Chords in Proletarians Hearts by His Addresses.

Peoria, Ill., May 3.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, has been in Peoria also. He spoke in the City Hall here on Friday, the 3d, to a small but intelligent and appreciative audience. The, to my mind, most pleasing feature of the meeting was the splendid turn-out of our step-brothers of the Socialist Party, as "seekers after truth," as one of their members expressed it in questioning the speaker.

De Leon certainly touched a responding chord in the breasts of the assembled proletarians when he said that the working class did not march from victory to victory to its final emancipation, but that it marched from defeat to defeat, always profiting by mistakes made previously, and always organizing again, on a higher plane, until finally it would be able to take and hold that which it produces. He showed that that would be the only victory that the working class ever will achieve, and how ridiculous the stand taken by the "one step at a time" Socialists.

There seems now to be a better chance for local activity on behalf of our cause than ever before. Now we have, as we believe, only clean men to deal with in the ranks of the S. P. One of the worst misleaders, a "Dr." Knopfngel, (the name of this fellow is familiar to the readers of *The People*) has left us for "fresh fields and pastures new." He has in the past done more to discredit the cause of Socialism than all the capitalist press agents and pupiters combined ever could. But now his own followers have got onto him. It will be well for the comrades at those places where he may happen to bob up again to keep an eye on him.

And now, to work!

F. K.

DE LEON IN MOLINE.

Stirs Working Class Stupor in Illinois City, by Masterly Speech.

Moline, Ill., May 3.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, arrived here yesterday in good condition and spoke in the evening at Turner Hall to an audience of workmen and women who listened to his masterly speech on "The Evolution of Industry and the Labor Movement" with close interest.

The audience was largely composed of Socialist Party men and sympathizers, who seemed to take the points he made well.

After the lecture, when the floor was open for questions, a Socialist Party and very active A. F. of L. man tried flights of oratory, but had his wings clipped and was laughed at by the audience. De Leon had already made the points on which he tried to talk and ask questions so clear that he stood discomfited. A couple of other questions were asked on the I. W. W. which were answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

De Leon's visit cleared up the ground and planted the seed of Socialist Labor

DE LEON AGAIN

ADDRESSES SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Treats Subject of Famous Preamble Address From A New Angle, To The Instruction and Delight of His Listeners—Many Questions Asked.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 27.—Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, last evening addressed a splendid audience of revolutionary workingmen in Normann Hall on the vital subject, "The Labor Movement." Although De Leon covered very nearly the same ground last evening as in his now famous "Minneapolis speech," "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" he approached the different phases of the class struggle treated in that address from a new angle leaving not the least trace of monotonous repetition with his auditors, a percentage of whom constituted his audience of two years ago. He held the crowd in rapt attention for over two hours and his arrangement of the robber capitalist class and its "greatest bulwark in America," that practical craft with its airtight compartments which patrols the troubled seas of the American labor movement in the interest of its capitalist masters—the A. F. of L.—was applauded with a heartiness that was gratifying to listen to.

De Leon's word-picture of the striking resemblance between capitalist and workingman minus the arms, legs, fingers, etc., which the latter had left, as offerings upon the "Altar of Brotherly Love," drew forth uproarious laughter that presaged revolution.

De Leon pointed to the stereotyped answer given by fakers in the A. F. of L. when quizzed as to the loss of strikes. "The scabs did it" and told the audience that if some smartly informs him that a certain Jones had passed away from lack of breath he came a long way from satisfying him as to the cause of said Jones' demise. Just so, the labor misleader's answer failed to enlighten his questioner on what prompted the scabs to fill the places of striking workingmen. Upon the conduct of the good union men in other trades with separate contracts expiring at different dates helping to transport scabs, militia, etc., to the scene of trouble, our fairkin' dependents naught.

The non-political industrial revolutionist is somewhat numerous in Minneapolis as elsewhere and was on hand last evening with the usual stock questions peculiar to this new type of revolutionist. The speaker's answers were, of course, similar to his views as enunciated in the editorial columns of the party press and were eminently satisfactory to the audience.

Although the large audience present had paid an admission fee of ten cents they nevertheless responded liberally to a call for a collection which amounted to \$10,35.

Literature to the amount of \$7.00 was disposed of.

Henry Edwards enlivened the evening with piano solos, and Master Frankie Millet delivered his stirring revolutionary poem, "The Proletaire."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Section Minneapolis Socialist Labor Party and the local club of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, a joint committee of the two having the meeting in charge; and it was largely due to the hearty co-operation of the latter organization that the meeting was made so great a success. C. F. Axelson of the Scandinavian Federation was the chairman of the evening.

Party and Industrial Workers of the World, principles here, and we will attempt to nourish them by personal contact and the pushing of literature bearing upon the subject.

The working class in this locality are inert as far as their interest as a class goes. They would like to be left alone in their drudgery, but we will give them no rest and the capitalists will see to it that they do not go to sleep.

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BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

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2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Cooperative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic fallacies, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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The complete emancipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abolish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Golden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman.

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Safety Christianity.
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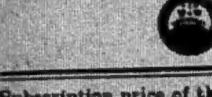
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WEEKLY PEOPLE

4 and 6 New Roads Street, New York
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Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888..... 2,063
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 34,191
In 1900..... 34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
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months.

A mere law to give all men equal
rights is but useless, if the poor must
sacrifice those rights to their debts, and
in the very seats and sanctuaries of
equality, the courts of justice, the offices
of state, and the public discussions, be
more than anywhere at the beck and
colding of the rich. —PLUTARCH.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

The Haywood trial is now actually
under way. After fifteen months of de-
lay, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
have at last reached the stage that
they have been clamoring for from the
very outset. What the outcome of the
Haywood trial will be is a matter of
divided opinion at the present juncture.

One thing is evident, and that is that
all the actions and utterances of the
prosecution and the class for which it
stands, show no intention of dealing
fairly with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

A fair trial is necessary to save
the accused men. To the attitude of
the prosecution, must be added the
qualified optimism of Mrs. Haywood

and counsel for the defense. In the
interview with her, printed in the Co-
lumbus, O., "Citizen," of April 26, Mrs.
Haywood said: "I have learned in the
past four months not to become too
hopeful. I have felt what money can
do when organized and directed against
the liberty of any one man, but in the
end justice must triumph."

Wade R. Parks, the special correspondent of the Daily People and Industrial Bulletin, in his first letter from Boise, Idaho, says, after describing the many atti-
tude of counsel for the defense toward
their task, "Yet the attorneys for the
defense are not over optimistic." They
too, along with Mrs. Haywood, recog-
nize the character of the prosecution,
and are further conscious of the fact
that, what is being enacted is not a
mere murder trial, but a portentous
social drama. These things are evi-
dent, too evident. However, the trial
has only begun. One month may be
required to secure a jury; possibly two
months will be needed to complete the
trial. In the interval great changes
may happen, in which the prosecution
and the class it represents may appre-
ciate the folly of being unjust, and sus-
pend the logic of its course before the
conclusion to which it tends is enacted
beyond recall. We stand on the
threshold of momentous events. In the
language of Wade R. Parks, "Let us
hope for the best."

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found
Wade R. Park's letter setting forth the
details of the argument on the motion
for a bill of particulars in the Haywood
case. The letter is noteworthy, for two
reasons, firstly, Haywood's alertness;
secondly, Borah's reference to the case
of Spies (of the so-called Chicago
anarchists); especially as it relates to
Darrow's intimations regarding the na-
ture of the prosecution.

In the course of the argument the
presiding judge plainly indicated his
sympathy with the prosecution by in-
terposing a suggestion that the defense
had forfeited the right to the bill pray-
ed for, on the ground that the motion
was not made when counsel for the de-
fense announced readiness for trial a
year previously. Thereupon, Haywood,
alert to the importance of the suggestion
in its bearing on his case, called
attention to the fact that the court at
Caldwell, when the cases of habeas corpus
were pending, issued a decree that
no further proceedings would be per-
mitted until the Supreme Court of the
United States had been heard from. It
was an essential statement at a crucial
period.

What renders Haywood's alertness
noteworthy is the fact that it is charac-
teristic of the man. It was this quality
of speaking at the right time that en-
abled Haywood to contribute most largely
to the defeat of David G. Coste's re-
volutionary ideas at the first I. W. W.
convention held in Chicago in 1905. A
series of questions relating to the ap-
peal of the Centralia Coal miners' Com-
pensation Fund to the coal-mining industry caused

that worthy's vicious scheme to collapse.
It is this characteristic, exercised in be-
half of the working class, that has
placed Wm. D. Haywood in the position
of social significance that he now holds.

As to Borah's reference to the case of
Spies, the so-called anarchist, that was
a bad move; for, though most likely
made for the purpose of linking Hay-
wood with anarchism, in the so-called pub-
lic mind, it will have the effect of stimulat-
ing a study of the Chicago
hangings. It will awaken a desire to
know just what took place on November
11, 1887. Knowledge of past events af-
fords vast insight into those of the
present. By the light of Gov. Altgeld's
pardon the meaning of the uncivilized
tactics of the prosecution, so eloquently
arraigned by Darrow, becomes plain.
The most violent, mean and malignant
passions of the human breast, the Furies
of private interest," to quote Karl Marx,
are then seen to be rampant and dom-
inating once more.

Haywood's alertness has failed to be
of avail; but it served to make clearer
the true nature of the prosecution. And
so will Borah's stimulating references to
the case of Spies. In the language of
Goethe, "There is an element of good
in all things evil."

THE MISTAKES OF FATHER BRANN.

The Rev. Father Henry A. Brann, rector
of St. Agnes Catholic Church, New
York City, delivered a sermon on Sun-
day, the 6th inst., denunciatory of the big
Moyer-Haywood demonstration of the
preceding evening. It was entitled "The
Necessity of Religious Education." What
it disclosed was the necessity of his-
torical education, especially in the history
of the Catholic Church, beginning with
the Rev. Father Henry A. Brann.

The Rev. Father perpetrated two blun-
ders, among many others. He called
"The Marseillaise" "a national air of
blood, rapine, murder and violence." No
doubt, the present anti-clerical situation
in France helped move him to this inaccurate
statement. It was an opportunity to
strike two blows that couldn't be missed.

"The Marseillaise" is, however, more
than a national air; it is primarily an
international air born of the destruction
of international feudalism by interna-
tional capitalism, the system for which
the Rev. Father Brann stands. Whatever
"blood, rapine, murder and violence" is
interwoven into its thrilling and inspiring
tones was placed there by this historic
episode. To the Socialists "The
Marseillaise" typifies international capital-
ism and international fraternalism, as
represented by the international So-
cialism springing from the former. Far
from being the song depicted, "The
Marseillaise" is a song of progress, evolution
and human brotherhood, which the
Branns profess only to vilify and belie.

The other blunder was more glaring.
The Rev. Father Henry A. Brann may
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It was mass action in favor of justice;
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sense suggestive of assassination by
of individuals.

The Rev. Father Henry A. Brann
(there are more than one of him), should
read up on history, both secular and
religious. Then they will become en-
lightened enough to prevent the mistake
of denouncing an international brother-
hood air, as a national air standing for
all kinds of atrocities. Then will they
also refrain from pleading for religious
education as an antidote to assassina-
tion, when such education helps in fos-
tering the same. Instead they will help
swell the demand for social action and
social ownership.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

THE PRESS AS AN AID TO SUICIDE.

A correspondent to "The Times" be-
lieves the press is an aid to suicide.
He is of the opinion that suicide news
affects the morbid, the weak and the
vicious; and through suggestion pro-
duces additions to the growing army
of men and women who seek "succor
from sorrow" in self-destruction. There
is without doubt a great deal of force
in this argument. The morbid and
neurotic are peculiarly susceptible to
suggestion; and any factor tending
to give strength to the latter should
be eliminated. An occasional scientific
resume of the statistics of the subject
should suffice for all news
purposes.

But, when this is done there still
remains considerable more to do, in
the prevention of suicide; and that is,
the elimination of the cause of the
morbid, the weak, and the vicious.

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OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6

New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Theo. Maxwell, 798

Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Reade street, New York City

(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party

announcements can go in that are not

in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on May 13,

with Wilton in the chair and follow-

ing members present: Heyman, Chase,

Oipp, Wilton, Crawford, Neuhaus,

Walters, Jacobson, Vaughan, McCormick,

Moran, Teichlauf, Connolly. Ab-

sent without excuse: Romay; with

excuse, from previous meeting, Teich-

lauf and Wilton.

The minutes of the previous meet-

ing were adopted with the correction

as to the reasons why Eck resigned,

namely his work in connection with

the New Jersey S. L. C.

Financial report for week ending

May 4, income, \$28.35; expenditures,

\$24.14; for the week ending May 11, in-

come, \$48.12; expenditures, \$19.44.

Crawford reported progress for the

Press Committee. Report received.

Teichlauf reported for the investi-

gating committee, that in the matter of

Connolly's complaint, the committee

arrived at a different recommendation,

namely, that the matter belongs

properly before a tribunal of Sections'

Grievance Committee and that Con-

nolly be informed to that effect. Laid

over to unfinished business.

Communications: Application for a

section charter from New Orleans, La.

signed by thirty-three members.

Granted.

The following members of the N. E. C. voted that the vote taken in the

matter of the affiliation of race federa-

tions with the S. L. P. was unconstitu-

tional: Richter, Michigan; Kircher,

Ohio; Dowler, Texas; Reimer, Massa-

chusetts; Jacobson, New York; Gil-

christ, Pennsylvania.

From Chase to the National Secre-

tary, request to secure a copy of Con-

nolly's letter. An answer from Na-

tional Secretary to Chase's request.

Also a circular letter sent by Chase to

the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Com-

mittee. Laid over to new business.

From Olive M. Johnson, member of

the N. E. C. from California, a circu-

lar letter to the N. E. C. members with

a motion to remove the present N. E. C.

Sub-Committee for insubordination

and incapacity. Appended to the

letter was a copy of the ballot on the

removal of the present N. E. C. Sub-

Committee. The National Secretary's

answer to this was that he will act

according to the instructions received

from the N. E. C.

The National Secretary received the

following answers to the ballot sent

out: From Comrade Riel, Minnesota,

voting in favor of the motion. From

Downey, Virginia, in favor of the mo-

tion; from Dowler, Texas, voting in fa-

vor; from Riemer, Massachusetts, and

Richter, Michigan, against the motion.

Also a letter from Belmer, entering a

protest against the activity of the N. E. C.

Sub-Committee since the last meet-

ing of the N. E. C.

From Gilchrist, Pa., on the same

matter. He votes against the Johnson

motion. From Jacobson, N. Y., request

that the Sub-Committee submit to the

N. E. C. its side of the case.

From De Leon, a circular letter to

the members of the N. E. C. relative

to his correspondence with Bohn. A

motion was made by Connolly to elect

a special committee to draw up an an-

swer to charges made by Olive M. John-

son against the sub-committee. Motion carried by a vote of seven against three. Crawford, Oipp and Vaughan were elected to act as committee. The committee to report at the next meeting.

Motion was made and carried to lay over all correspondence relative to the nominations of delegates to the International Socialist Congress, to be held at Stuttgart, to the time set for the closing of nominations.

From Richter request for certain information as to the actions of the Sub-Committee and Connolly. Placed in the hands of the special committee elected to-night. All such correspondence to be placed in the hands of this committee.

From Davidson, St. Paul, Minn., complaint against Bradborg. Moved and carried to inform Davidson that he must proceed in this matter in a constitutional manner.

The order of business was at this juncture suspended and the Connolly matter taken up.

During the discussion of this matter a communication from Comrade Hosack was read containing a copy of resolutions adopted by Branch No. 2, Section Hudson County, N. J. A vote was taken on the motion to adopt the report of the committee with the following result:

For the motion: Teichlauf, Crawford, Jacobson, Wilton, Chase, McCormick, Neuhaus; against, Moran, Heyman, Vaughan, Oipp, Walters, Connolly. Vaughan votes against it, as it is his opinion that the Sub-Committee has a right of jurisdiction in the matters of this kind.

From Richter, Michigan, member of the N. E. C. Received and filed. From Appel, organizer Section Los Angeles, Cal., with charges against Fleischman. Motion was made to instruct Fleischman to deposit his card with Section Los Angeles. Amendment was made to substitute the S. E. C. of California instead of Section Los Angeles. Motion carried as amended.

From Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., relative to a libel suit decided against the Party and that members voluntarily assessed themselves twenty-five cents each to cover the costs.

From Gilchrist, Eureka, Cal., report of his work. From De Leon, several letters, with report of meetings at which he spoke. From Mueller, Richmond, Va., on the vote taken as to the resignation of the Virginia S. E. C. From Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass., on local conditions of the movement.

A bill from the Labor News Com-

pany, amounting to \$80, was ordered to

be paid. From Gilchrist, of Pennsyl-

vania, on financial party matters. Gol-

stepper asks for credentials to the

International Socialist Congress. Grant-

ed.

From Lundgard, Globe, Arizona, con-

ditions in Globe and on his experiences

in Mexico, while distributing Party

literature. Moved and carried that a

Territorial Committee be formed at

Phoenix, Ariz. Bohn reported as to the

conditions in Philadelphia and desirability

of having an organizer placed in that city. Moved and carried to adopt the plan.

This concluded the correspondence.

Bohn and Jacobson reported as to

the moving of the Party printing plant,

and headquarters and the distribution

of space in the new building. Report

received.

The complaint of Chase against Bohn was then taken up. Motion was made to approve of the action of National Secretary. Vaughan desired to go on record as denying the Sub-Committee the right to decide this question as it is within the province of the N. E. C. only.

The motion was then carried by a

vote of nine against two.

Adjournment followed.

Adam Moran, Secretary.

MOVING FUND

APPROACHED VERY CLOSE TO ESTIMATED TOTAL—MANY STATES REPRESENTED AS USUAL.

The Moving Fund continues to climb up toward the estimated sum of \$2,000; \$120.00 are still lacking to complete the grand total. There should be no let up in the gathering of contributions until that amount is in hand. Every penny will be required. Repairs are now well under way in the new building at 29 City Hall Place. Many volunteers are at work. More are wanted. The next step will be the moving of the machinery. Send in funds in order that everything may go along without a hitch.

Amounts Received:

Last 22, New Haven, Conn. A. Fisher, \$1; F. Serrit, \$25; C. Huidman, \$10; M. Stodel, \$10; K. Jenson, \$10; T. Sulivan, \$10. Total \$120. Brooklyn, N. Y. H. Evans, \$10. LBS

PLOTTING IN BOISE**DEEP SEALED ATTEMPT TO ENFLAME PEOPLE TO RIOT.**

Sensational Reports Sprung In Morning Papers As First Move—Famous War Correspondents Present At Trial To Aid—Sheriff Hodgin Busy After New Panel—Letters of Encouragement Pour In To Attorneys for Defense.

Boise, Idaho, May 12.—A sensational report was sprung in the morning papers to-day, dated from Lewiston, to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners was plotting to shoot Orchard from the mountainside near the penitentiary.

Hutchinson, of the Executive Board of the Federation arrived here last night.

Though the capitalist papers in several cities, notably Chicago, are making much of the impossible yarn of Moyer's having served a term for burglary in Joliet jail in the 80's, no stock is taken in the story here, in spite of allegations of detective agent Wm. A. Pinkerton. Darrow points out that even if the yarn were true, it would be only be a recommendation for Moyer, as his twenty exemplary years since then would be entirely in his favor. The whole story is, however, a clumsy fabrication. Moyer has been prominent for years, and the Pinkertons and their spies would certainly not have left such a story against a man they hated, slumber for so long a time.

The eleven jurors are not pleased at being confined while Sheriff Hodgin scours the county for his 100 venire men, but Judge Wood, exercising his judicial discretion has declined to liberate them. Four of the jurors are known to have declared long ago their firm belief in the guilt of the kidnapped miners. They are among the eight not yet examined by the defense, and will be challenged for cause when the examination is taken up.

Darrow, chief attorney for the defense, lives practically in the jail, so intent is he on the proper handling of the case. To-night he lectured publicly at the Unitarian Church, on Walt Whitman. The lecture was intensely interesting, and well received. Darrow is getting stacks of mail daily, from men of all occupations, encouraging him and the defendants, and denouncing the conduct of the prosecution, and Roosevelt's uncalled for utterances. The Yukon dispatch already forwarded was highly appreciated by all

four have now passed examination by counsel for the defense and the prosecution, and are accepted provisionally, dependent later on peremptory challenges, of which each side has ten.

The juror selected to-day was Walter Shaw, 20 years of age, formerly a member of the Meat Cutters' Union. Shaw has a brother in Seattle, Wash., who is a member of the Legislature. The three men, who were provisionally accepted last Thursday before the first panel ran out are: A. L. Ewing, a carpenter; W. M. Van Orsdale, a farmer; and Sam D. Gilman, also a farmer.

Sheriff Hodgin appeared in court this afternoon when the case was reopened at 2 p. m., with a new panel of ninety-nine talesmen, personally selected.

Of these, thirty-four immediately asked to be excused. Twenty-four of the number gave reasons sufficient to convince the Court, and their plea was granted. The other seventy-five were held for examination.

The court-room was again filled, the Haywood family being prominent in the strength.

Although only one new man was selected to-day, Clarence Darrow, attorney for the defense, still hopes to have a full jury by the end of the week. The danger that a third panel will have to be called for is very slight.

Everything continues quiet, in spite of the alarmist reports of interested persons and organizations.

As the time for the actual trial approaches, the hedging tactics of the prosecution make it seem more and more probable that they are shaky on their case, and wish something would happen in their favor.

Wade R. Parks.

(Continued from page 1.)

DARROW'S ARGUMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

out through the papers; that the papers, speaking time and time again for the prosecution, had often announced that many surprises would be sprung on the defense when the case came to trial. The prosecution, which consists of the whole of officialdom of Idaho—but more especially of Gooding and his staff, the Senator already mentioned and some lawyers paid to do things right or wrong with all the detectives that can be mustered. Darrow pleads why should Haywood be compelled to defend his life against surprises? Are you going to use an indictment as a snare to lead a man into the dark and stab him? Haywood has a right to know what specific things he is to be tried for. Darrow pointed out the lack of names on the indictment. He pictured the utmost secrecy maintained throughout by the state; "That the evidence had been guarded by the state as carefully as a man would guard his life." He further said that this case is to be tried in a civilized community where common law holds sway. That the prosecutors are not trappers in search of victims. It was pointed out that Haywood is a thousand miles from home and friends; that it had leaked out that he was to be tried for acts from Denver to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Witnesses will be brought here from Colorado, Nevada, California and elsewhere; and would any of the prosecution deny Haywood the right to have his witnesses